

STRIKE DISCLOSES RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Remarkable Narrative By Jacob Margolis, I. W. W. Attorney, Before Senate Committee Investigating the Strike—Told of Combined Forces of the I. W. W., Bolsheviks and Russian Industrial Workers in the Vicinity of Pittsburgh Working For Revolutionary Purposes—Stated Belief That Governments Will Be of No Use When Proper Industrial Conditions Are Established Along I. W. W. Lines—Says American Federation of Labor Is "Too Narrow" and "Too Lacking in Vision."

Washington, Oct. 20.—While members of the senate labor committee investigating the steel strike sat fairly dumbfounded, Jacob Margolis, attorney of Pittsburgh, I. W. W. attorney and admitted advocate of social revolution, today told them a story of ultra-radical activities which he said underlay and were associated with the nation-wide steel strike.

More remarkable to his hearers was the Pittsburgh attorney's delineation of a partially successful attempt to combine the past two years to fuse at Pittsburgh, for an unstated but vaguely defined revolutionary purpose, the combined forces of the Industrial Workers of the World, Bolsheviks and Russian industrial workers whose organization he described as "a Tolstoyan anarchy" government. He then caught by the successes of Lenin and Trotsky in Russia. All were working, he said, to create a new society within the steel of the day.

Throughout Margolis' story ran the name of William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel strike committee, to whom "Chairman Kenyon of the labor committee forced a frequent recurrence by a cross examination in which dictaphone records of telephone conversations, photographs, copies of letters, correspondence and similar matters played a large part.

Margolis classified himself as an "anarchist syndicalist" in which capacity he had worked with and for the I. W. W. organization, and a "Tolstoyan anarchy" government, he said, will be of no use, "when proper industrial conditions are established."

But it and these industrial conditions, he predicted, will be established when workers, organized along I. W. W. lines, got together to strike over and operate industry for themselves, more efficiently than private ownership could.

Secretary Foster came into the testimony not so much as a radical agitator himself, but as a seeker for help in conducting the steel strike. Margolis told of a "Union of Russian Workers" existing in the Pittsburgh district, which was active in its objects, and said at Foster's request, with his confidence he secured the endorsement of that organization for the steel strike.

The Russians had a tri-state meeting at Youngstown, in August, Margolis said, and suggested, "It was a delegate assembly. I went there and saw a special committee of the union of the steel strike and give it support. They agreed to do it."

He later told President Wilson, written in the letter with the call of the steel strike, the strike committee had referred slightly to the I. W. W. and Chairman Kenyon had a telephone conversation record on this.

"Tell the boys not to get so about this," Foster said, "I didn't have anything to do with that letter. You know I have to go with the committee most of the time."

This language Margolis recognized, and admitted having conveyed the message to the strikers. "You see, officially, the strike committee does not recognize me at all," Margolis explained to the committee. "I'm persons' non grata to them."

The I. W. W. and the Russian Bolsheviks, he said, after severe questioning by Senator Kenyon.

He continued to advise that the American Federation of Labor was "too narrow" and "too lacking in vision" to lead the steel strike, and that the workers, and thereupon Chairman Kenyon followed up the issue with the committee, has previously had to consider.

"Isn't it true that Foster holds opinions exactly similar to you, and has gone into the steel strike, and has the theory of 'boring under' and 'boring through' and capturing the movement for revolution," the chairman asked.

"No, I can't think he holds those opinions," Margolis replied. "He has become an ordinary trade unionist. He believed, I know, that he could lead the steel strike as a syndicalist, but the police and the government have a strike organizer now does not allow that. He has not changed the American Federation of Labor's position; that organization has changed him."

As a plan for the operation of the steel industry by the employees and their purchase by the government, he said, was "the first step towards the new future," while the steel government in Russia he classed as the most forward looking creation on the globe, far better than anything to come over and Margolis' testimony practically completed the committee's examination, although an executive session was held tomorrow at which a definite decision will be made. Members of the committee expect to commence work on a report immediately.

JUDGE GARY ADHERES TO OPEN SHOP CONVICTION

Washington, Oct. 20.—In his first pronouncement before the National Industrial Conference, Judge Albert H. Shreve, chairman of the conference, today announced that the United States Steel Corporation, sitting as a representative of the public, has reaffirmed its position on the steel strike "should not be arbitrated or compromised and objected to action on that issue by the committee."

The steel officials also requested modification of his belief in the open shop and the right to determine terms of employment between employer and employee. This statement brought from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and leader of the labor group in the conference, the charge that Judge Gary was taking the side of the conference in no other opinion in the matter.

Referring to the steel corporation's refusal to take action in the steel strike, the labor leader declared that if the real industrial issue were to be produced

Cabled Paragraphs

France to Reduce Duties on Autos.
Paris, Oct. 20.—(Havas).—The French government has decided to reduce the duties on the importation of automobiles by 10 per cent, to forty-five per cent, and by a decree which will soon appear.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN'S PLEA FOR MOTHERHOOD OUT OF WEDLOCK
New York, Oct. 20.—A plea for motherhood out of wedlock was made today at the International Conference of Women Physicians by Dr. Anna M. M. of France.

"In a country the population of which is decreasing," she said, "it is important above all to favor the rate of birth by every means, to do away with all obstacles in the protection of all children indiscriminately."

"Motherhood outside of marriage must no longer be held as a disgrace or a burden. The girl mother must be lifted. The prejudice which makes her an object of general censure must be combated; and if irregular birth is no longer a disgrace to the child neither must it be a dishonor to the mother."

"There is still room in society for herself and for her child the support which in the past was refused her."

Describing the mother as the center of the family, she said that the mother must find in society for herself and for her child the support which in the past was refused her.

"The law has assured the protection of the child born out of wedlock, but it has not yet done so in the case of the mother. It is possible, then, in assisting the mother when she is alone and without resources, and finally, in taking full responsibility in rearing the child."

Dr. M. also stated that she assisted 70,562 abandoned girl mothers, or wives and widows in the support of their children. A allowance to the mother of ten to thirty francs a month is made payable in advance until the child is three years old. In 1917, out of 10,000 children cared for by a government bureau, 2,693 were illegitimate.

There is still room for great improvement, according to the speaker. "Laws regarding investigation of fatherhood are too lax," she said, "and ought to be broadened even if they disturb the peace of a few families, whose egoism and false honor are rejected in the name of the child. It is necessary to facilitate marriage and legitimation will more. Any mother who is not a mother, and who has no authority to put treaty provisions into force until ratification has been secured."

It is understood, however, that financial advisers now in Europe to look after the property of the mother and American financial and trade interests generally, will keep in close touch with the work of the commission.

Real progress toward senate action on the treaty was made today when the committee agreed to bring up the debate and permitted the senate clerks to finish the tedious work of reading the amendments.

Some of the more optimistic thought a vote on the treaty tomorrow, but the general prediction was that a roll call would not be reached before Wednesday at the latest.

"The White House," said one of the committee members, "is expected to occur during the morning hours tomorrow."

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Diplomats Must Wait Until Senate Acts

Until Such Action They Will Be Unable to Carry Out Provisions of the Peace Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Taking notice of reports that the United States might act in carrying out provisions of the peace treaty in advance of the treaty's ratification by the senate, the administration announced today that American diplomatic and military participation in certain of these provisions must wait until the senate has acted.

At the state department it was declared the government would not accept the invitation of the supreme council at Versailles to take a place immediately on the international commissions set up by the treaty, and at the war department it was made clear that no American troops would be used without senate sanction to police districts where the treaty provides for the complete withdrawal of German forces.

The two announcements were made simultaneously and generally were accepted in the senate where the possibility of premature American participation in the treaty has been one of the chief points of contention.

Amounting to an administration declaration of policy on the subject, Senator Johnson, republican, Ohio, privately tonight that the administration was not taking any step toward ratification of the treaty.

In his announcement regarding the use of American troops, Secretary Baughman said that the administration made in the senate debate that 5,000 soldiers recently sent to Coblenz were not to be sent to the Rhine before the treaty is ratified.

He declared the department realized fully that it would have to take steps to keep the troops out of the Rhine until the treaty is ratified.

A reservation on this subject and one limiting American participation in the various international commissions to be created are in preparation, although it is understood that there has been no objection to the reservation among the senate majority.

One effect of the state department's announcement was to set at rest reports that President Wilson might disregard the advice of the foreign relations committee and name an ambassador to the League of Nations.

When he asked the committee's consent to such a move, he said, "I am sure that neither the senate nor the public will have any authority to put treaty provisions into force until ratification has been secured."

It is understood, however, that financial advisers now in Europe to look after the property of the mother and American financial and trade interests generally, will keep in close touch with the work of the commission.

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German Opera Cause of Riot in New York

Police Clashed With Service Men Who Fought to Prevent Production of "Die Meistersinger."

New York, Oct. 20.—Despite decision by Mayor Hylan that German opera should not be given in New York until the peace treaty was signed, Die Meistersinger was presented in German at the Lexington theater tonight while thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians fought with the police in an attempt to reach the theater and stop the production.

Several shots were fired as the former service men time and again charged the police lines or laid down a barrage of bricks and stones and missiles in an attempt to force their way through.

After the performance started a crowd of about 200 service men were driven away from the vicinity of the theater but after reaching Times square and the police officers about 600 strong, started back only to be met by a squad of mounted police who fired a volley of tear gas.

The performance was the first since Mayor Hylan said so himself in a statement early in the night after he had been requested by the American legion to stop the opera.

The performance will be given tonight even if I am arrested, I want to see this thing out, one of the men said.

The fighting between the police and groups of service men lasted until midnight, but only a few persons were injured as far as the police could learn, although scores had felt the weight of the officers' night sticks, and several had been hurt by the use of tear gas.

The final curtain rung down just before midnight, and a strong cordon of police kept the crowd from returning to the building.

The audience fled out of the theater in a panic, and the police, although fists broke out sporadically in a wide area. None of them was within a block or two of the theater.

Officials of the American Legion made efforts to address the men at the Lexington theater, but they refused to return to their homes and fight against the production of opera in German.

The more disorderly element of the crowd, however, was not so easily satisfied.

40,000 LONGSHOREMEN ARE STILL OUT IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 20.—John F. Riley, chairman of the longshoremen's strike committee, and many of his followers left a conference at City Hall tonight to discuss the strike.

Most of the longshoremen present were persuaded to remain to hear Mayor Hylan, who is another member of the conciliation committee.

The mayor announced a general meeting for all longshoremen in Tammany Hall tomorrow afternoon.

Three thousand longshoremen on the Chelsea pier will go back to work tomorrow, according to a statement of the conciliation committee.

The mayor announced that he had received tonight, approximately 40,000 longshoremen, where they were to be housed.

The officers' scalars and others in the shipyard also have promised not to go back pending a final decision of the conciliation committee.

The mayor will make no comment concerning the conference he had to hold with representatives of the shipping interests.

Captain T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, when told of the mayor's announcement tonight, said that it was "good news" and "when asked if he knew it was true, said, 'I hope it is.'"

DEATH OF COUNT CALDERA, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Washington, Oct. 20.—Count V. M. Caldera, Italian ambassador to the United States since 1913, died in the Emergency hospital here tonight just as he was about to undergo an operation. He had been ill since Saturday.

Condensed Telegrams

Governor Alfred Smith challenges William H. Hearst debate anywhere in New York state.

General Pershing awarded more than 6,000 decorations to members of the American expeditionary forces.

French labor delegation at the Industrial Labor Conference at Washington are leaving France this week.

It was reported in London that the personnel of the British navy will be cut to 50,000 when the peace treaty is ratified.

A seven-cent street car fare, with four tickets for 25 cents, effective Nov. 1, was granted street railways of Washington, D. C.

Don Cossack troops captured 9,000 Bolsheviks in the vicinity of Voronezh, recently occupied by General Denikin's army.

Secret denunciation of the Sinn Fein by the United States senate, President and Arthur Griffith and Father O'Mahoney vice presidents.

Premier Ulmann, of Latvia, declared the Letts recaptured Demanuhnde, a town in Latvia, from the hands of the German-Russian forces.

Prince of Wales arrived at Niagara Falls, Ont. He will not enter the United States as planned because of the illness of President Wilson.

City Council of Vienna passed a resolution asking American assistance for Vienna to be able to pay its debts for food and supplies during the winter.

Vice President Marshall presented to the senate petitions signed by 14,000 clergymen of every sect asking for immediate ratification of the treaty.

General Mangin, French member of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the evacuation of German troops from the Baltic, left immediately for that port.

Representatives of the farming interests conferred with the French minister of agriculture in Paris today to discuss the wheat crop.

Gabriele d'Annunzio announced that the most rigorous martial law will be invoked in dealing with persons suspected of being unfavorable to the Fiume cause.

Citizens of the Northern Territory of Australia are complaining of "taxation without representation." They are demanding a representative government and the right to vote.

Government officials reported a demand for more money amounting to \$1,000,000 a day, he capacity of the plant of the bureau of engraving and printing is only \$7,000,000.

A resolution introduced by Senator New provides for criminal prosecution of any person participating in a strike who is guilty of public disturbance while clothed in army or navy uniform.

Owing to the illness of President Wilson, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and their sons will not be entering the White House; they will be guests of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

Director Hines, in a letter to the "officers and employees" of the railroad, urged fair and impartial observation of the strike.

Mollie Steimer, Russian girl, under bail pending appeal from conviction of violating the espionage law, was arrested at the White House; she will be guests of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

An internal combustion engine for street railway cars on which Henry Ford was working for several months, had its first tryout at the experiment shops at Port Dearborn. Ford and his general manager were pleased with the tests.

Postmaster Patten announced that one day last week the New York office of the post office received and received 1,300 complaints of which 70 per cent were due to wrong address and the balance beyond the post office control.

Russian government is in receipt of reports from the allies that the help of no anti-Russian plans and the allies' commander in the Far East has withdrawn his troops from the Far East.

Denikine's troops drive Bolsheviks from Kiev.

London, Oct. 20.—The war office states that the Russian army has driven the Bolsheviks from Kiev, which they temporarily occupied last week. The official communication says:

"On the south Russian front west of the Rhyper river, Cossacks routed the Bolsheviks, forcing them to retreat, taking 5,000 prisoners and 27 guns. Volunteers are following up the advance."

"Southwest of Orel an enemy column of 10,000 advanced to the attack against the Orel-Kozlovsk railway line. This force was enveloped on both flanks and half of it was surrounded and destroyed and the remainder put to flight northward."

The Bolsheviks temporarily occupied Kiev on the 15th but volunteers of the city and the army have brought up succeeded in clearing the whole of the city, except the west and north ends, where fighting was continuing on the 17th."

SHELTON TO INQUIRE INTO ZONE FARE SCHEDULES

Shelton, Conn., Oct. 20.—The board of aldermen of this city tonight authorized the city engineer to appoint a committee to conduct an inquiry into the new zone fare schedule of the New Haven railroad.

The mayor named three aldermen as members of the committee.

In taking this action, the board of aldermen acted on the advice of Joseph D. Shapiro, corporation counsel of Shelton. Mr. Shapiro declared that the public utilities commission has the privilege of investigating trolley fares if a protest is made by a municipality.

In case the local committee is in favor of protesting on behalf of the city and the city engineer, the public utilities commission, Mr. Shapiro said, the state law provides that the city engineer shall not be effective in the community making the protest, pending action by the public utilities commission.

MINES AND OPERATORS ARE RELENTLESS IN ATTITUDE

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America Announces Strike Order Will Not Be Rescinded, Unless All Demands Are Conceded, Including the Five Day Week—Thomas T. Brewster, Head of the Coal Operators' Committee, Declares the Operators Will Not Enter Into Negotiations Unless the Strike Order Is Withdrawn—Statements Made On the Eve of Conference Called By Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Washington, Oct. 20.—On the eve of a conference called by the secretary of labor in the hope of averting a strike of 500,000 bituminous coal miners set for November 1, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced tonight that the strike order would not be rescinded unless operators met all demands, including the five day week.

Unless the strike order is withdrawn, the operators will not enter into negotiations looking to an adjustment of the differences according to Thomas T. Brewster, head of the coal operators' committee.

The conference tomorrow will be attended by Secretary Wilson and the coal miners and operators, each comprising thirty-two members, but the general view of each group is that the meeting would come out of the meeting, Secretary Wilson, acting as government mediator, will not be present.

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